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INVENTED PANORAMAS.

IT IS SAID THAT A SCOTCHMAN FIRST PAINTED THEM.

Robert Barker and His Career.—How the Idea First Occurred to Him.—Edinburgh Painted as a Beginner.—A Rival Claimant.—The Panorama of Joan of Arc.

Robert Barker is generally credited with being the first painter of panoramas as we know them today. He was born in Edinburgh, where he lived for sixty years during the last century. Originally he made his living by painting portraits, and it is said of him that the first notion of a picture that would take in the entire scene visible from a certain point on every side occurred to him when he was sitting on the top of Carlton hill in Scotland's capital. He went home and began painting on a cylindrical surface a picture of the town as it appears to anybody viewing it from that famous eminence, which would include Arthur's seat, the Castle Rock and the distant Firth of Forth.

His first picture was on paper pasted on to linen. He came to London with it, and invoked the patronage of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who declared the plan of such a picture so impracticable that he would willingly, he said, get out of his bed at night to see the work of art if it could be produced. When Barker did actually present all difficulties and opened his panoramic exhibition in Castle street, Leicester square, skeptical Sir Joshua was as good, or almost as good, as his promise. He sallied forth one morning in his slippers from his breakfast table to see the marvel, and, having received ocular demonstration that a panorama was a possibility, generously congratulated the artist on his success.

The first picture was painted in a circle, the diameter of which was twenty-five feet, but afterwards Barker became more ambitious. He had succeeded with Edinburgh, why should he not try London? This he at once set to work doing, and he produced a picture taken from an elevated position in the old Albion mills, near Blackfriars bridge. By dint of "pegging away," and with the assistance of one or two kindly and wealthy patrons, such as Lord Elcho, Barker had contrived to snatch pecuniary success out of the jaws of apparent failure, and five years after he arrived in London, in 1793, he took the lease of a piece of ground in Cranbourn street and erected thereon a large building simply and solely for the purpose of exhibiting his panoramas there. A joint-stock company helped him to find funds for this building, where he had three rooms, in the largest of which the diameter of the picture was ninety feet, and the chief opening attraction was a representation of a review of the fleet at Spithead. This succeeded so well that the inventive Barker bought up the shares in his own company and became sole proprietor.

From this time onward the Leicester square panorama was one of the lions of London, and its inventor was having made a thoroughly good thing out of it, and having pleased and improved the minds of countless spectators, died in the year 1806, leaving his profitable occupation to his son, Henry Aston Barker, who kept on the business still, resigned, or not as the case might be, "unto the heavenly will." At all events Barker the younger was a conscientious panormatist, for he journeyed all over Europe in his search for "subjects." He "panormated" Malta and Elba, and in the course of his visit to the latter place interviewed the great Napoleon. He illustrated Nelson's most famous sea fights, and he went to Constantinople and Waterloo to make drawings of each.

THE BIG PICTURE IN PARIS.—From Waterloo he journeyed on to Paris, which the allied troops were then occupying, in order to obtain perfectly correct accounts of the dispositions of the forces from the actual leaders in the fight. As no invader was ever allowed to be the first in the field, it may be well, in the interest of historical accuracy, to say that Robert Barker's fame is troubled by a rival discoverer of panoramas, one Professor Breidel, of Danzig; but it is acknowledged that Barker was the first actually to paint and exhibit a panormatist picture on a large scale.

The latest development of the panormatist art is seen, along with other wonders, at Paris. Patriotism has inspired some enterprising Gaul with the very happy thought of seizing the opportunity for interesting his countrymen and women and the whole world in the story of Joan of Arc. He has accordingly had painted and is exhibiting a colossal and beautiful panormatist of the life of the Maid of Orleans in several scenes. Realism is, of course, to the fore, and during the battle scenes before Orleans the peal of trumpets is heard, while the painting of the groups of figures in the coronation scene at Rheims and in other episodes is said to be marvelously life-like. This panormatist, if it does nothing else, affords an agreeable way of learning the chief facts in the life of a great historical character.

Many people will wish that they could learn all their history in the same easy fashion. To have well painted tableaux pass in succession before one, each depicting a famous scene in a great drama of actual life, is not a contemptible aid to education. If there is any lecturing to be done the lecturer's remarks are listened to with far more patience when the eye has all the time before it the actual scene of which mention is being made. Even a humorist like Artemus Ward found that his comic addresses "went" much better when aided by a panormatist, in which a comic moon that tried to rise and got stuck half way up the sky added to the total effect.—London Telegraph.

His Pedigree.

But aren't you a foreigner? Stranger—Foreigner? No, sir, I'm an American pure and simple. Englishman—Ah! and what tribe do you belong to, please?—Barber's Razor.

WORKING DOGS IN BELGIUM.

Forced to Do Much Labor and Then Almost Starved to Death.

Now it must not be thought that dogs in carts are only to be seen now and then in Belgium. Quite the reverse, for the dog seems, especially in Brussels, to be the chief beast of burden. Here I must state I think the loads put after the poor brutes are at times out of all reason too heavy. Brussels is in places decidedly hilly and steep, and to put 400, 500 or 600 pounds after a dog is too much of a good thing. Again, the dogs are not overworked. The Flemish farmers are as a rule very close liver. Most of them drink their coffee without milk, so as to be able to convert the latter, which, of course, they produce, into King Leopold's coin. Now these farmers live on next to nothing, so we can imagine that the dogs do not come in for much grudge of any strengthening nature. I believe their food consists of buttermilk and potato parings all boiled up together, and often not. They feed their dogs like store pigs, and it is no wonder the poor animal's loins are thin and their ribs bones are very prominent. Still they toil on, willing creatures to a degree.

It is a wonder to me how their legs stand the work so well. All are sound, or perhaps I had better write comparatively sound. Their bones are great for their bodies, and the feet seem to stand the strain well. These dogs really take the place of asses in Belgium, where few of the latter are seen. A good working dog fetches \$25 or \$40, and considering the amount of work he gets through he is not a dear dog at that sum. I saw several on sale in the Brussels market on Sunday morning last.

The working dog is generally of a sturdy build. If an American or Englishman were asked how the dogs were bred, his reply would be: "Probably between a mastiff and a smooth sheep dog," and as there seems to be no distinct breed of these dogs, the foregoing might be generally accepted as a definition of the appearance of the breed. There are, however, no shafts to these concerns, but the dog works underneath. There is a crossbar placed just under the handles of the cart and by means of a bent axle tree the dog can work under the cart and between the wheels. It will be seen he is closer to his work than the dogs in the usual fashion to be seen in milk and vegetable carts. The attendant simply steers the cart with the handles, excepting where the hill is steep, and then he bauldger lends but little help to the panting dog.

Therefore, on the whole, I do not think the working dogs in Belgium are treated with the amount of kindness, good treatment and nourishing food they thoroughly deserve. I am not one of those who are of an opinion a dog should not work. I believe they prefer ordinary labor to being chained up in a dirty, stinking yard, with but little but a pull of stale water before them. Let the Belgians feed their dogs better, put smaller loads after them and have water troughs placed at regular intervals about the place, and there will not be much to crumble at, and I should think the St. Hubert society—that is the kennel club of Belgium—could do a lot to manage things a little better on the side of the dogs.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Edward Irving's Vagaries.

A statement, made on the authority of the late Archdeacon Philpot, that on one occasion Edward Irving attempted by prayer to bring his dead child to life, has been stigmatized by the Irvingites as an attempt to cast a slur on the character of a great and good man. But the circumstantial evidence of Mr. J. Rate, in a letter to last week's Record, is conclusive. Some sixty years ago Mr. Rate was acquainted with two brothers of the name of Douglas, book sellers, and predecessors of the present firm of Burns & Oates. "Of the two brothers," the younger was a follower of Irving. He died of consumption, but was fully convinced, almost till the very hour of his decease, that he should live to see the Lord's personal advent. After his death Mr. Irving and some of his prophets came to the house and attempted to raise him from the dead. This was told me at the time by the elder brother. He said to me that he felt deeply pained at the conduct of Mr. Irving and his friends; for they laid in his charge the failure of their attempt to raise his brother from the dead. The cause, they said, was his (the elder Douglas's) want of faith.—St. James Gazette.

By the Forelock.

In listening to observations of a certain sort, one finds it difficult to class the person making them. Does he indulge in the subtlest sort of humor or is he too liberal minded to notice the real drift of his remarks?

It was near the end of the winter term, and a teachers' meeting had been called to discuss the timely subject of written examinations.

"I propose having one examination in the forenoon, and one in the afternoon, every day," said the principal.

"That does very well in fair weather," answered one of the teachers, "but on a cloudy day I object to an examination in the afternoon."

"So do I," added another. "The children can't see to write without an effort, and they get tired and nervous."

"Very well, then," said the principal, "in case of a cloudy afternoon, have that examination the day before!"

Luxury of Modern Travel.

The Pennsylvania railroad has a new dining car that cost them \$65,000. "Them" is not good grammar. Why not? "Because it refers to Pennsylvania railroad, which is a singular noun." Sit down; there's nothing singular about the Pennsylvania railroad, but that "them" must refer to the railroad anyhow; it refers to the passengers. Back to thy seat.

PHENOMENA OF MEMORY.

PEOPLE WHO NEVER FORGET AND SOME WHO COULDN'T REMEMBER.

Memorized Was "A Walking Polyglot" and Master of Languages—Curious Instances of Memory in Sleep—The Impressions an Average Brain Holds.

The varieties of memory are as remarkable as its vagaries. There is, for instance, so wide a range between Niebuhr, the great statesman, and a certain divine, that one can scarcely recognize the same faculty in each. It is said of Niebuhr that he remembered everything he had read at any period of his life; and it is said of the reverend doctor that he forgot he had been married within an hour or two of the interesting event.

John Wesley had a remarkable memory, and at 85, even, it was still vigorous. Andrew Fuller could repeat a poem of five hundred lines after having read it once or twice, could recite a sermon or a speech, and enumerate the names of the shop signs from the Temple to the end of Chancery, with a description of the principal articles displayed in each shop window.

Before the days of shorthand reporting, "Memory Woodfall" used to attend the house of commons, and, after listening to a debate, would reproduce the whole without taking a single note. The same power was possessed by William Radcliffe, the husband of Mrs. Radcliffe, the novelist.

Both Macaulay and Sir Walter Scott had prodigious memories, yet neither of them could compare with Baronius, of Middleburg, who knew by heart the works of Virgil, Cicero, Juvenal, Homer, Aristophanes and the two Pinyas. If this was an example of "rote" only we have in Mazzontini, the celebrated linguist of Bologna, one of the most striking instances on record of what, by distinction, we call intelligent memory. He was described by Lord Byron as "a walking polyglot, a master of languages and a Braggart of parts of speech." At the age of 50 he was thoroughly versed in fifty languages—perfect in pronunciation, idiom, grammar and colloquialisms—and before his death he added twenty or thirty more to the list. He used to say himself that he never forgot anything that he either heard or read.

It is recorded of La Fontaine, noted for his absent-mindedness, that he once attended the funeral of one of his most intimate friends, and shortly afterwards called to visit that friend. When reminded by the astonished servant of the recent death he was at first terribly shocked, and then remarked, "First of funeral. I recollect now that I went to his funeral."

A curious instance of memory in sleep is related by a French writer on dreams. He says he once saw in a dream a number of men passing out from a feast. He observed them all very attentively, and the face of one struck him so much that he remembered it after waking. Excursing his thoughts as to where he had seen the face before he at last recollected having seen it some days previously in a book of fashions, which he had carelessly glanced at and cast aside. Reichenbach, a German writer on mental phenomena, says:

"Waking, I cannot with whatever effort recall the features of my wife, who died some twenty years ago; but if I think of her in a dream, and her image is represented, I get the same with such accuracy that I have again before me every expression of her fine features in all their loveliness."

There are endless stories of the hiding places of missing deeds, and so forth, being revealed in dreams. Let us take one as typical. A landed proprietor in England was involved in a lawsuit in consequence of a claim upon his father's estate, which he was firmly convinced had been discharged. Judgment, however, was about to go against him, as no voucher could be found. But one night, in a dream, his father appeared to him, and said that the papers relating to this affair had been placed in the hands of a solicitor he had not generally employed, but who happened to be engaged for this particular business. In the dream the father said that if this person had forgotten a matter which was already rather old he would be reminded of it by the mention of a Portuguese gold coin, concerning the value of which there was a dispute at the time. The dream was curiously verified, as the solicitor only did recollect the circumstance on mention of the gold coin. He was then able to produce the missing papers, and the son gained the suit after all.

Both Plato and Aristotle have noted that in old age the recollections of childhood are renewed; and it is recorded of Kant that, in his old age, when general memory was decayed and infirm, he had vivid recollections of his youth.

Most of us, probably, have witnessed some affecting instance of an aged person living in the scenes of the long past, with a mind almost blank to the present. This is latent memory reawakened, but with powers of consciousness limited by an enfeebled brain.

Even at the very entrance of the "valley of the shadow," the memory plays strange tricks. Goethe told Eckermann that he once knew an old man who in his very last moments began to recite beautiful Greek sentences. These he had been made, as a boy, to learn by heart for a special purpose, but for fifty years had not uttered them. They were there in his memory, though, all the same, and some unexplainable cerebral action suddenly gave them form and expression.

It is computed by scientists that, since one-third of a second suffices to produce an "impression," in 100 years a man must have collected in his brain 9,467,280,000 copies of impressions; or, if we take off one-third of the time for sleep, 6,311,680,000. This would give 3,155,760,000 separate waking impressions to the man who lives to the age of 50 years. Allowing a weight of four pounds to the blood and vessels and another fourth for external nutriment, it is further computed that each grain of brain substance must contain 255,542 traces or impressions.—All the Year Round.

The Art of Learning.

Among the minor arts that add much to the happiness of life is that of leaving gracefully after you have paid a visit. It may seem a small thing, but it is really a large one. Who does not know the individual who rises to go and then stands talking for an hour? And then hosts and hostesses feel that they must stand, even if they almost drop with fatigue, and when the visitor is finally gone they give a sigh of relief and sink into their chairs. Pay your visit, say what you have to say, and when you get up to go do not linger by the way. Do not stand and talk and keep your hostesses standing. You have enjoyed your visit, and so, probably, has she; go, then, while the enjoyment lasts and do not linger until it departs and she wishes you would do the same. Some wise man has said that it is better to leave behind you a wish for your company than a satiety, or words to that effect.

Men understand this better than women, and here comes the advantage of a woman's learning again. They appreciate the value of time more than women do, and when they have finished a call they go without the tedious lingering and interchange of commonplaces.—Miss Falfrey.

He Wanted a Little Froze.

"The pleasure I derive from the scenery and the benefit I obtain from this exercise," soliloquized an Angler as he cast his flies, "is worth more to me than all the trout in this brook. Trout I can buy in the market, but pleasure and health are not so easily obtained."

Just then a Trout seized one of his flies, and after some struggles it felt the net under it.

"I hope that you will restore me to the water," pleaded the Trout. "You are seeking for pleasure and health, and you admit that you can have them without sacrificing my life. Continue casting your flies for half an hour longer and in this way you will receive more than you will by killing me."

"You," arguments sound plausible enough, replied the Angler, as he placed the trout in his creel, "but the stock of pleasure and health I can obtain is unlimited. The supply of your species is, however, limited, and there is a time when a man prefers concrete prose to abstract poetry. That time will arrive when I find you on my plate at the breakfast table to-morrow."—New York Herald.

Hope.

The truth is that a man can better afford to sacrifice his dinner daily for a year than live without hope for a week. And nature has recognized that it is so. What phrase is more common in our mouths than the simple but significant "I hope?" Nor is there any human posing, however forlorn in material possessions or howsoever afflicted, who not originally endowed with this capacity of hope. Go to the hospital, where one might suppose it were easy to find despair in many aspects. The doctor will whisper to you that this or that invalid is doomed, and that he cannot, by all the evidence of human foresight and experience, live one day more. "Well, and how are you?" you say to the sick man, and perhaps you cannot help betraying in your tone the pity you feel for him, thus hovering between two worlds, about one of which alone, the one he is leaving, you are able to assure yourself that you know anything decisive. "Oh, much better," he replies, with strong hope in his voice and his eyes. "I think I shall soon be well."—All the Year Round.

An Anecdote of Bottesini.

One adventure of dead Bottesini's should be remembered. He was playing one night at Antwerp, and there was a full room, and considerable curiosity for his turn to begin. He took his place beside his colossal double bass, and commenced his variations. The public were electrified—and so was the player. No one who knows the double bass could say of the instrument that it was squeaky and shrieky. It has its faults, but at least shrillness is not one of them. The sounds came forth that evening piercing and pathetic. The player looked terrified; his instrument seemed bewitched, and the sounds continued even when the bow was not drawn across the strings. For a moment Bottesini faltered, and then plunging his hand into the internal cavities of his big instrument, he drew it back very hurriedly. He introduced it again up to the room a cat. The entertainment did not end there. There were kittens to follow.—Fall Mail Gazette.

A Grave in Maine.

In many parts of Maine are old graveyards with stones fast crumbling away, but none of greater general interest than one near Hull's Cove, Eden, where a small weather worn wooden cross marks the last resting place of Bartholomew de Gregoire and his wife Marie Therese. Marie Therese was the granddaughter of Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, a brilliant French officer, who was at one time governor of Mackinac and Detroit, and was granted by the French king, in 1688, the Island of Mount Desert and a large part of the mainland on Union river. His granddaughter claimed his estate in succession, in 1784, and the general court of Massachusetts granted to her and her heirs 60,000 acres. For a time the family lived at Hull's Cove. In 1783 they began to sell off the estate until, at the time of their death in 1810, not an acre remained.—Bar Harbor Record.

Green Is All the Go.

Greens, dark deep purple and brown and very dark blues are to be the favorite colors for fall wear. The purple—called heliotrope out of politeness—will be as aggressive as that worn by Italian women, with green trimmings. In fact, there will be fewer of the delicate and refined tints put forward this season in favor of the more aggressive colors.

Many Colors.

Bright, audacious primary colors are spread about for fashion's sake to behold and admire.—Fashion Letter.

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"The agitation about the irrigation of the arid plains of the West," says Mr. Scribble, an Iowa Congressman, "will attract universal attention and bring about needed legislation. Irrigation can be accomplished by the storage system in the mountains and by dividing the water courses and digging artesian wells. We can make productive almost as much public land as the Government is now possessing, and these lands will be better than those we have given to settlers. There is constitutional authority for providing for irrigation and there is no reason why it should not be done. Congress will undoubtedly establish a Commission of Irrigation similar to the Inter-State Commerce Commission."

In his recent article in the North American Review, Jeff Davis says: "It is a fact of ineffable record that I publicly and always predicted a long and bloody struggle, and for that reason was often criticised and censured by the more ardent advocates of secession and termed 'slow' and 'too conservative.'"

Jeff Davis has a very defective memory. In nearly every speech he made between Jackson and Montgomery on his way to be inaugurated President of the Confederacy he predicted that the war would be over within sixty days and the Confederacy would be recognized as a nation by England and France. These speeches were not only published by the press, but incorporated into histories written during and since the war.

A Washington, Iowa, dispatch of a late date reads this:

After each candidate at the Republican National Convention at Wayland released his delegation from personal allegiance, they kept on voting thirteen for Dewey and thirteen for Woodson until yesterday at noon, when Henry County voted against him. After dinner Washington County voted that both men be dropped and a third man nominated. Henry County refused, and then after 561 ballots they adjourned till 1 p. m. on Tuesday of next week, when the egg will probably be chipped and a statesman chick be hatched.

A United States Judge in Iowa has decided that railroad companies have no right to suspend non-paying branches. The franchise granted to build the road carries with it the duty of keeping it open for public use. If sustained by the Supreme Court the decision will have a salutary effect. It will prevent railroad managers from punishing communities located on branch lines for the offensive acts of railroad commissioners and check in the future the building of railroads from nowhere to nowhere.

Eighteen years ago Charles Green, Sheriff of Pacific County, Oregon, disappeared mysteriously while on a tour collecting taxes. When last seen, near Shoalwater Bay, he had about \$600 in money. His friends thought he abandoned and his bondsmen settled with the State. During the last week in September a skeleton was found in a pile of burning brush. The skull was pierced by a bullet, and a tooth plugged with gold was identified by the son of the murdered man.

The Congress of the Three American cases commotion in the vicinity of the infantile throne of Spain. That monarchical reminiscences naturally dread the growth of Republicanism around provinces in which the people are deprived of the right of Government by the power of bayonets. The result of the Congress will undoubtedly strengthen and encourage the Cuban patriots to continue the struggle against foreign despotism.

The United States had the best navy in the world at the close of the Civil war. It was result of the Republican policy. Its decay commenced when the Democratic party obtained control of the lower house of Congress. Now that the Republicans are again in the majority in both branches of Congress it is certain that the Government will soon have a fleet of war ships worthy of the country's commercial importance.

The Democratic strength in Montana is accounted for in the West in part by the circumstance that after the war a great many of General Price's men migrated westward and settled in the Territory. These men and their sons, Westerners say, never vote anything else than the Democratic ticket. The cattlemen largely come up from Texas and the South, and their cowboys are generally Democrats.

Governor Foraker is making the hasty race in Ohio. He is making the battle hot, as all successful battles must be, and the Democrats are seeking every possible cover. The great contest is over the Legislature. Senator Payne wants vindication in a renomination, which he has agreed to decline in favor of Mr. Brice.

The President has appointed Edward O. Leach of the District of Columbia to be Director of the Mint, vice James P. Kimball of Massachusetts, resigned. Mr. Leach has been comptroller of the Mint for many years, and is well qualified for his new position.

It took Columbus a number of years to bustle for the money necessary for the discovery of America. It seems a much greater task, however, for New York to raise sufficient cash to properly celebrate the event.

The explosion of the Mississippi steamboat Osceola, by which upwards of forty lives were lost, still further emphasizes the claim of 1889 to being the casualty year in the history of the country.

The National Civil Service Reform League proposes to send an army of missionaries through the country to preach the doctrine of personal fitness. Let them come.

WATER STORAGE.

The Tuscarora Times-Review says:

A few years ago the Nevada Land and Cattle Company built a dam on Willow creek about twenty-five miles from Tuscarora, at a cost of nearly \$200,000. The reservoir when full contains a body of water averaging 60 feet in depth, three miles in length and about one mile in width. With the stored water thousands of acres of wild desert land have been reclaimed and are now luxuriant with alfalfa and other cultivated grasses, affording sustenance for immense herds of horses and cattle. This was done without a thousandth part of the blow, parade, and circumlocution which is attending the expenditure of the paltry \$100,000 appropriated by the last Legislature for similar purposes. There was no Water Commission appointed, no meetings of boards, no winning and dining of junketing Senators and no damphology of any kind whatever. The company, in a quiet and business-like manner, selected its location, purchased the land and built its dam, and is now harvesting the fruits of its judicious and commendable enterprise. The \$100,000 appropriation was a practical benefit to anyone, except perhaps a few wealthy millionaires of California, whose plants are on the Carson river. The financial condition of the State and its revenue resources will not admit of the appropriation of such a sum as would be necessary for the inauguration of a general water storage system throughout the different parts of the State. There is no other portion of the State, and there is but little hope, in our opinion, of any assistance at present from the general government. And even if Congress should feel disposed to make an appropriation, proportionate to the expense of storing the waters of our principal streams, the ridiculously small sum contributed by the State would prove no incentive to the placing of such an amount for the purpose of the National Treasury. The only effect so far as the legislative appropriation has been the inciting of sectional feelings and jealousy between the people of the Truckee and Carson valleys, who seem to think there is no other portion of the State worthy of the slightest consideration from the Board of Commissioners. Fortunately the expenditure of the money is left discretionary with the members of the Board. Most of them are men of character and integrity and possessed of good business sense. A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon them to expend the money exclusively on the Carson river. If it is to be expended at all it might as well be used there, for if frittered away in different localities, no one at all would be benefited. We are confident, however, that the people throughout the State would be better satisfied if the Board should conclude not to expend at all, or at least to wait the result of Congressional action or non-action at the next session. That there will in time be a general system of water storage throughout the State there is no doubt. It is equally certain that it will be done either by combinations of private capital or by the general government, or perhaps both. The State is not financially fixed to tackle such a mammoth enterprise.

THE ABSORBING TOPIC.

The Journal excerpts the annexed from the Carson Tribune:

Irrigation of waste land is acknowledged to be all necessary for the future prosperity of our State and as a matter of course the storage of water absorbing attention. The people occupy the public mind almost to the exclusion of all other subject matter, for with water for irrigating purposes Nevada need not fear on account of decrease in mineral production as with sufficient water supply she can shine out the peer of any State in the Union in point of agriculture, can be self-supporting in all the necessities of life and be enabled to export the very article she is now compelled to import. There is no intention of intimating a failure in mining operations, for the chances are that Nevada is still in its infancy in mineral affairs, but we desire to keep before the minds of agriculturists, merchants, miners and all classes of business men what this paper has striven to do for years, viz: The necessity of conjoint effort in order to raise our glorious State to the status which nature designed it for.

On Friday evening last in the Court House at Reno Mr. Frank Newlands delivered an address on the subject referred to above, and for an hour held his audience in almost woodland rapt. It was the very best and most convincing explanation of the all-important question ever given to a Nevada audience, and proved the fact that Mr. Newlands has made good use of the time he has spent in this State and that he feels an abiding interest here. The address will be published in full by the State Fair Association and should be in pamphlet form for general distribution. Mr. Newlands argues that by damming the outlet of Lake Tahoe the water can be raised from two to four feet, and that both the Truckee and Carson rivers can be kept reasonably full the year round. The speaker has made more than one European trip and gained much knowledge thereby, and in imagination he got back to the beautiful Rhine and pictured the banks of the Truckee river in the future to that and the glorious Seine at Paris.

Patent Office Annual Report.

The Hon. C. E. Mitchell, the Commissioner of Patents, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior the preliminary report of the operations of his bureau for the year ended June 30, 1889. There were received during the year 36,740 applications for patents, 808 applications for design patents, 101 applications for reissue patents, 1,281 applications for registration of trade marks, 772 applications for registration of labels, and 2,345 caveats; making a total of 42,047. The number of patents granted during the year, including reissues and designs, was 21,518; number of labels registered, 312; making a total of 22,914. The number of patents withheld for non-payment of final fees was 2,858; number of patents expired, 11,920.

Upon the subject of legislation the Commissioner says: "Some of the provisions which should be altered are Section 4,865, relating to the date of patents; Section 4,887, relating to the duration of patents for inventions previously patented in a foreign country; and Section 4,936, relating to reimbursement of moneys paid by mistake into the Treasury." Mr. Mitchell thinks the policy of the Patent Office in adjudicating upon questions arising in the granting of patents should conform more nearly to the decisions of the Federal courts.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

GOLDEN GATE COMMANDERY THE PRIDE OF THE PROCESSION.

Divorce Suit of Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Jr.—Railroad Accident in Oregon.

The Knights Templar.

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—There were about 15,000 Knights in line to-day. In the first division were the Washington, D. C., Commandery escorting the officers of the Grand Encampment; in the second division were the Grand Commanderies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with Subordinate Commanderies; third division, Grand Commandery of New York and Subordinate Commanderies; fourth division, Grand and Subordinate Commanderies of Virginia, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut; fifth division, Ohio, Kentucky and Maine Commanderies; sixth, Grand and Subordinate Commanderies of Pennsylvania; seventh, Indiana, Texas and Michigan; eighth, Grand and Subordinate Commanderies of Illinois; ninth, California, Tennessee, Wisconsin and New Jersey. Right Eminent Sir Samuel H. Wagoner, commanded this division; tenth, Georgia, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; eleventh, Minnesota, Kansas, Maryland, Colorado, Arkansas, North Carolina, West Virginia and Nebraska; twelfth, Dakota, Washington, Wyoming and Montana and precursors from Canada. Among the features of the parade was "Little Commandery" from Masonic Orphans' Home, Louisville, and the St. Bernard Commandery, of Illinois, which was preceded by the Royal Canadian band and carried a live eagle presented to it by Golden Gate Commandery, of San Francisco, three years ago. The long procession had begun to weary the spectators when the California Knights came in sight, headed by 42 members of California Commandery, No. 1, of San Francisco, mounted on coal-black chargers. Their uniform was elegant and they wore long black cloaks of velvet, ornamented with the insignia of the Order, worked in white silk. These were a golden of handkerchiefs and applique as Golden Gate Commandery, of San Francisco, passed by, with a small black bear perched on a box in the wagon which moved in advance of their ranks. The marching of the Knights of Golden Gate Commandery was in fine style. The procession occupied three hours in passing the reviewing stand. The President stood almost the whole time with his head uncovered in the cold air. He then proceeded to the White House. The Grand Encampment began its session immediately upon arriving at Masonic Temple at the close of the parade. Myron M. Parker delivered the address of welcome on the part of the local committee, and Commissioner Douglas welcomed the Knights on behalf of the city. To both the Grand Master replied. This closed the public exercises. The Encampment then began its business in secret convocation.

MRS. J. G. BLAINE, JR.

She Will Sue Her Mother's Boy for a Limited Divorce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—General Martin T. McMahon, counsel for Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., and a lifelong friend of her family, says that the published reports of her intention to sue for an absolute divorce are incorrect. But papers are being prepared looking to an action for a limited divorce or a separation. Those already sworn to by witnesses whose knowledge and credibility cannot be impeached it is understood will go to prove beyond question that the husband's desertion of his young wife and child was as cool as it was calculated, and the refusal of himself and his father, the Secretary of State of the United States, to provide in any way for the support of this infant child is without possible justification.

The statement was published yesterday afternoon that young Blaine spent Saturday evening in and around the house where his wife now lies very ill. The facts as obtained upon authority seem to be that, on the evening in question, he did, for the first time since his desertion of wife and child, exhibit some compunction for the act. Mr. Paulini, proprietor of the Percival, to which apartment house it will be remembered Mrs. Blaine was removed under the influence of chloroform on the same day that Emma's Blaine was married to the Chicago heiress, Miss McCormick—said yesterday that he had at about 9 p. m. noticed the young man wandering aimlessly about the corridors and restaurant, but had not, at the time, recognized him. He came back, however, at about 11 o'clock with his hat battered in and otherwise much disheveled, and again strayed aimlessly about for awhile. One of the clerks recognized him then, but he asked no questions except to inquire what time it was, and soon wandered out again as aimlessly as he came in.

Mrs. Blaine is slowly recovering, but it will probably be weeks yet before she can be even moved in bed, except under the influence of chloroform. Her sufferings are still intense, and one of the limbs affected by the inflammatory rheumatism is still in splints.

Railroad Accident.

Special to the Journal.

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 8.—The south bound passenger train which left here last evening ran into a band of cattle three miles north of Holey. The engine and four cars were derailed. The fireman, Wm. Ransom, was instantly killed. The engineer, John McFadden, was scalded but will recover. The passengers were badly shaken up, but uninjured.

IOWA PROHIBITORY LAW.

Its Constitutionality Reaffirmed By the State Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Oct. 8.—The constitutionality of the Iowa Prohibitory liquor law has been reaffirmed by the Supreme Court in the case of Geo. Leisy & Co. vs. A. J. Harden, appellant, Kookuk Superior Court, action of replevin, involving the right to the possession of 122 quarter barrels, 171 eighth barrels, and 71 cases of beer, all in sealed vessels bearing United States Internal Revenue stamps over the plugs. The goods were shipped to John Leisy, a resident of Kookuk, agent of the plaintiff, and were offered for sale in unbroken packages. No kegs or cases were broken or opened on the premises, the agent delivering them to the purchasers. The defendant is a Constable, who seized the beer on a warrant issued by a justice. The lower Court found as a fact that the beer was kept for the purpose of being sold in violation of the laws of Iowa, but that said laws are unconstitutional and void as applied to the facts of this case. The Supreme Court holds, as in the cases of Collins vs. Hill and Grandord vs. Howatt, that the law is constitutional. "It is true," says Judge Rothrock, "they claim that in this case there is the exception that the plaintiff and appellees are citizens and residents of Illinois, and produce and manufacture beer in that State and sell it as manufacturers. But no claim is made in argument, and we discover no reason why the laws of this State, which forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors, are not applicable to all parties no matter where they abide. We adhere to the rule announced in the cited cases, and have no desire to further discuss or elaborate the question involved. The judgment of the Superior Court will be reversed."

Eugene Robinson's Will.

Special to the Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The will of Eugene N. Robinson, who died in New York several months ago, was filed for probate to-day. At the time of his death he was a resident of Nevada, and his will was probated in that State. He left personal property in the State valued at \$3,000. He bequeathed 10,000 shares of the Sweetwater Mining Company to his daughter, Ann Benedict. The residue of his estate to his wife, Irene Margaret Robinson, and released his brother from the payment of a promissory note which he had held for twenty years. The deceased was the owner of valuable mining property in Nevada, and his estate is said to be worth several hundred thousand dollars.

Johnstown Appeals to Governor Beaver.

Special to the Journal.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 8.—The citizens of Johnstown are thoroughly aroused over the action of Governor Beaver, in directing that the State work should close. At a mass meeting last night an appeal was drawn up and forwarded to the Executive, urging that the assistance of the State be not withdrawn. One of the resolutions says: "We must again earnestly appeal to the Governor and the people of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania not to forsake us for a little while yet, until every cellar is cleaned and the debris in the streets so far removed that the resting places of 400 persons yet missing may be definitely settled so far as they can be."

A Fraud.

Special to the Journal.

PRESCOTT, A. T., Oct. 8.—Upwards of forty men have arrived in Prescott within the past few days in response to an advertisement that seventy-five men were wanted at five dollars per day to work on the new State House. The advertisement was signed McArter, Superintendent. No such work is in progress or contemplated in the Territory, and the advertisement is a fraud. Many of the men who have arrived are destitute, having spent their last cent to get here.

A Careless Crew.

Special to the Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The Examiner's Chayenne special says: There was a fatal collision on Carbon cut-off, a Union Pacific coal spur, last night. The engine backed a flat car loaded with naves into two cars on the main line. One grader was killed and two others mortally injured. The crew abandoned their train and fled to escape the wrath of the laborers, who threatened to lynch them. Officers are in pursuit of the fugitives.

California's Masonic Grand Lodge.

Special to the Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The Fortieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons of the State began at Masonic Temple this morning. Grand Master M. M. Estee is presiding. Two hundred delegates from all parts of the State are present. To-day's session was consumed in hearing the reports of the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary.

No More Secret Divorces.

Special to the Journal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—As the result of the Sheriff Flack divorce case, the Judges of the Supreme Court of this city have come out against secret divorce proceedings. At a meeting to-day attended by every Judge on the Bench, it was resolved henceforth that there will be no referees in actions for absolute divorce, and that they be tried in open court at special terms.

The Noble Women.

Special to the Journal.

DES MOINES, Oct. 8.—The Seventeenth Annual Congress for the advancement of women convened to-day. The opening address was made by the President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. About fifty delegates are present, representing almost every section of the United States.

Balltossers.

Special to the Journal.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 8.—The game was awarded to Columbus, 9 to 0, on account of the non-arrival of the Athletics. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 10, Kansas City 8. At Baltimore—Baltimore 9, Brooklyn 12. At Louisville—Louisville 3, St. Louis 6.

AN AMERICAN SHIP LOST.

THE WILLIAM MCGILVRAY, OF MAINE, SUNK IN MID-OCEAN.

Gallant Conduct of the Crew of the British Ship Norcross.

Saved From the Sea.

Special to the Journal.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 8.—The British ship Norcross, Capt. Ross, arrived Saturday 148 days out from London with general cargo. On August 7th, the Norcross in latitude 49 s, longitude 78 w, sighted an American ship flying a flag of distress. They signalled that the ship was leaking. The Norcross stood by and they lowered two boats. Owing to the rough weather, it was impossible to board the British ship, so the life buoy was bent on a rope and hoisted astern and was caught by those in the boat. The Norcross then sent down another line which a man bent around him, and then jumped into the sea and was hauled aboard the British ship. This was repeated until all were aboard. The ship was the William McGilvray, of Searaport, Maine, Capt. Dunbar, from Piscesport, for New York, with a cargo of nitrate. On Aug. 10, eight of the rescued crew of 21 were transferred to the ship Indian Empire, bound for Iquique. Capt. Dunbar and the remainder of the crew were brought to Victoria.

California Again Ahead.

Special to the Journal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The Fatality State race, under the auspices of the Spirit of the Times, was trotted here to-day. A silver cup, valued at \$1,000, and \$3,738 in cash went to the winner, \$1,068 to the second and \$634 to the third. Margaret S., the California representative, won in three straight heats, Palo Alto Bell, second, Fortuna third; best time, 2:23 1/4.

Still Finding the Dead.

Special to the Journal.

JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 8.—Five bodies were taken out of Stoney Creek river to-day by workmen in removing rubbish. There seems to be no doubt but that a great many were washed in here, and as the surface deposits are removed many more bodies are likely to be brought to light.

The Cronin Jury.

Special to the Journal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—To-day four more jurors were sworn to try the Cronin case, making eight now required.



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall Street, New York.

McKISSICK'S OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1889

ENGAGEMENT OF THE Queen of Comediennees.



NELLIE McHENRY.

Supported by Her Famous Company of Artists, under the direction of

WEBSTER & MAEDER.

In a humorous comedy, in three acts, entitled

FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE.

Embodying the Mishaps encountered by a Party of Society Amateurs endeavoring to produce an Indian Drama for the Benefit of the Little Cannibals.

Written by BRUNSON HOWARD, Esq., the author of "The Heretic," "Whispering," etc.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Dress Circle Reserved \$1.00
Balcony Reserved75
Admission to Balcony50
Private Boxes 5.00
Reserve Seats now on sale at Kieley's.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.



John Sunderland,

DEALER IN MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Fine French

FLANNELS,

Beautiful Striped Designs.

The Finest Shirts ever offered for sale in the town.

IMPORTED

Oxfords and Cheviots,

A Very Large Variety of Patterns. These Goods will be Very Popular for This Spring and Summer.

Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids,

HANDSOME COLORINGS AND DESIGNS

CUFFS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS

Silk and Viana Underwear.

The Finest Assortment of NECK WEAR on the Coast.

FINE

BOOTS AND SHOES

In Ladies', Misses', and Children's.

Men's Fine Hand-sewed

Kangaroo and French Calf,

In Every Width from A to EE.

All will be sold at New York Prices.

NASSY'S BAZAAR.

CLOSING OUT!

Having decided to close out my business in Reno, I offer for sale my entire stock of

Stationery, Fancy Goods,

School Books, Notions,

Plush Goods, Etc.

AT COST!

Counters, Shelving and Cases for Sale

HENRY P. KRAUS.

Proprietor "Nassy's Bazaar."

F. LEVY & BRO.

RENO'S ATTRACTION.

F. LEVY & BRO.'S

Dry Goods, Cloak and Carpet Store.

LARGEST STOCK,

FINEST GOODS,

LOWEST PRICES.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

H. J. THYES.

H. J. THYES.

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla and Iron Water, from Stockton, Cal.

And Idaho Mineral Water and Ginger Ale from Idaho Soda Springs. I also handle Sierra Beer from Boon, Cal., exclusively. Trade and Families supplied. Good delivered free of charge in town.

FIRST-CLASS SIDEBOARD.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

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—DEALER IN—

Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,

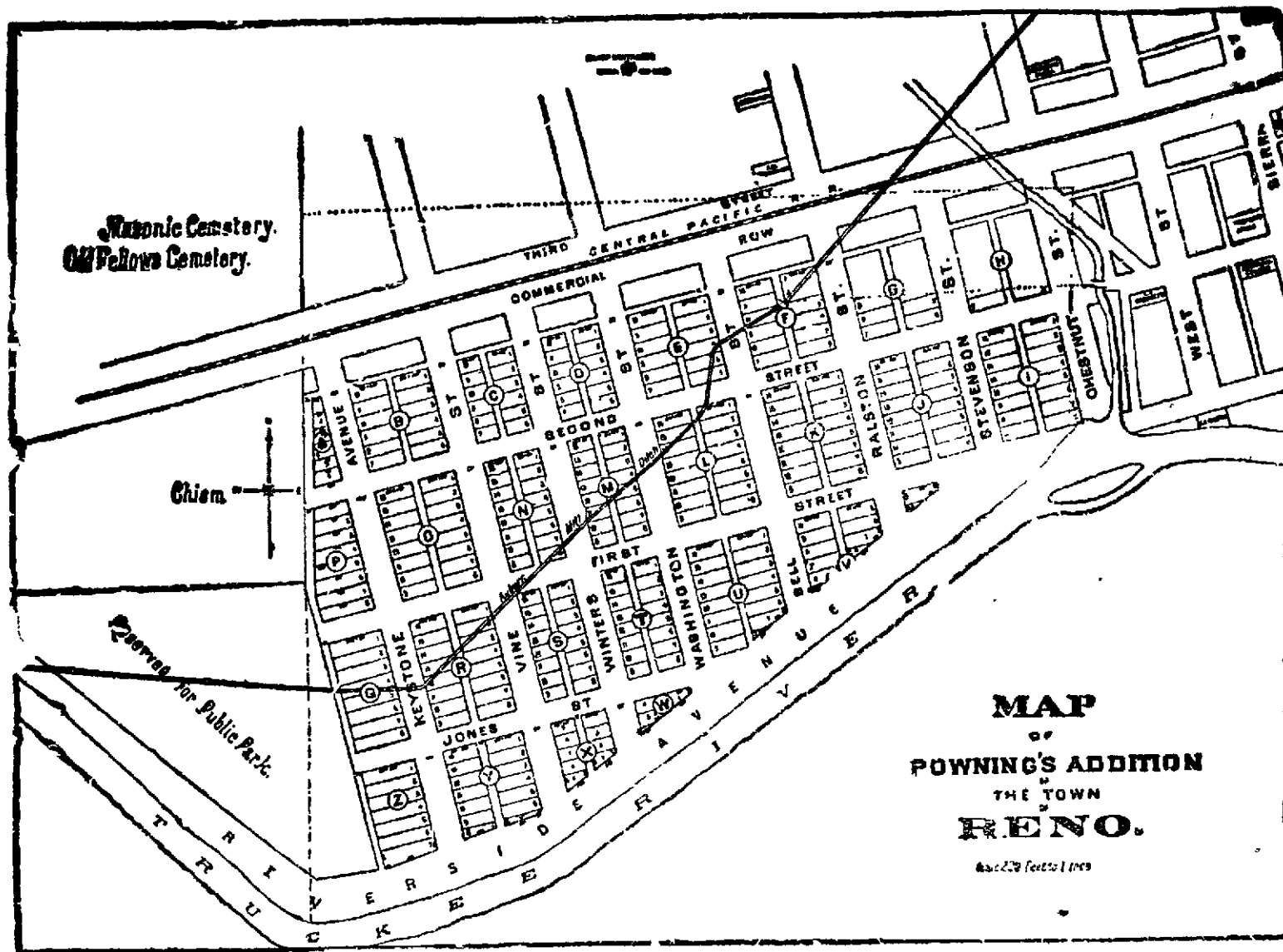
Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,

Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Groceries, Liquors, Tinware and Crockery.

Agent for Empire Mower.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.



250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

Facing the Truckee—The Aristocratic Avenue Riverside Driveway—Splendid Sewerage—Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 50x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

RENO!

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO!

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada.

RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

The Safest Investment

IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.

RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule.

Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools.

The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

RENO!

Has 5,000 Population and is

Growing Rapidly.

The Loveliest Town!

The Cleanest Town.

The Wealthiest Town!

The Healthiest Town!

RENO

Is Supported by the Richest Farming Country of Nevada, Northern California and Southern Oregon

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planing Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno. Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION AT HOME.

State University of Nevada,

LOCATED AT RENO.

OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUNG Men and Young Women who desire to obtain a good education. This institution, being a part of the Public School System of the State TUITION IS FREE to all residents of Nevada.

Five Schools, or Departments, Have Been Organized at the University:

1. The School of Mines and Mining Engineering.
2. The School of Agriculture.
3. The Normal School.
4. The Business Department.
5. The Academic Department.

THE SCHOOL OF MINES AND MINING ENGINEERING includes a thorough course of study in Mathematics, Natural Science and the English Language. Graduates of this School will receive the degree of Mining Engineer.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE includes the fundamental branches of mathematic natural science, the English language and observation and experiments connected with the farm and garden. Students in this school will be given an opportunity to defray a portion of their expenses by working on the University farm.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL includes the studies pursued in the Elementary and High Schools of Nevada, the history of education and the theory and practice of teaching. Graduates of the Normal School will receive certificates valid in any Public School of the State.

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT includes the study of Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Business Forms and the English Language.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT includes English, Latin, Mathematics and Natural Science. Graduates of this Department will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The University is equipped with a Library, Geological Cabinet and Physical and Chemical Laboratories. First-class facilities for Assaying will soon be provided.

Practice in reading, singing, declaiming, essay writing and public speaking is afforded by rhetorical exercises, conducted by the Professors and by the literary societies of the University.

Room rent and good board in respectable families can be had for less than \$25 per month.

For further information address

LaRoy D. Brown, President University.

Reno, Nevada.

1889.

1889.

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

Ormsby County Agricultural Association

Comprising the Counties of Ormsby, Storey and Douglas.

SIX DAYS' MEETING—OCTOBER 7th to 12th, INCLUSIVE,

At Carson City, Nevada.

\$7,500 IN PURSES. \$2,500 IN PREMIUMS.

No Admission Charged to Track for First Day's Racing.

Liberal Premiums Offered for all Exhibitions at Pavilion in Agricultural, Horticultural, Mining and Mechanical Departments.

For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information address Secretary, Carson, Nevada.

S. L. LEE, President
J. D. TORREYSON, Secretary.

TEHAMA COUNTY,

10,375 27-100 Acres.

Township 25 N, Range 7 W, Mt. Diablo Meridian.

This township lies on the eastern slope of the Coast Range of mountains, and from 15 to 20 miles west from Hood River, the county seat of Tehama County. The field notes of the U. S. Surveyor who laid out this township, says: "This township is well adapted for grazing, as it affords pasturage for large herds of cattle. It is well watered by the various tributaries of Elder Creek. It is also very valuable for its timber, which consists of a heavy growth of yellow and sugar pine, spruce, and cedar. There is a heavy undergrowth of chaparral, chemical, and muscadine." The even sections are in most instances government land, so that the parts most valuable as subjects to this range might easily be secured at government price, namely \$2.00 per acre for single quarter sections.

In Section 9, coal was discovered recently by some herders, but nothing has been done to develop the mine, although samples which have been tested show the coal to be of excellent quality.

We are assured that a Railroad heading for the Coast, and running through the Coast Range timber belt will be built very near this ranch. Price for the whole, consisting of 10,375 27-100 acres will be \$35,000.

TERMS—One-third cash, and balance in two equal yearly payments. Apply to GREENWOOD & WOLF, Owners.

No. 410 Montgomery Street, S. F. Or at JOURNAL OFF., Reno, Nevada.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE RENO Water Company has been instructed to strictly enforce the rules and regulations of the company.

By order of the President, RENO WATER CO.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made by advertising for the RENO Water Company. Apply to J. J. JONES, 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. J. J. JONES.

THE CALIFORNIA

POWDER WORKS,

230 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture and have constantly on hand

SPORTING,

MINING,

and BLASTING

POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is being constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder

In the market. We have been awarded

Three Gold Medals!

At the MECHANICAL INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our product over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,

Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the

BEST ELASTIC POWDER.

This making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use.

A circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application at the office of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOHSE, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

RENO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Location of principal place of business, Reno, Nevada, location of works Reno, Nevada. Notice—There is delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 112 (1), levied on the third day of September, 1889, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders as follows:

No. Cert.	No. shares.	Amount.
101	100	\$15.00
102	100	15.00
103	100	15.00
104	100	15.00
105	100	15.00
106	100	15.00
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194	100	15.00
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197	100	15.00
198	100	15.00
199	100	15.00
200	100	15.00

By order of the Board of Directors, J. J. JONES, Secretary.

Reno, Oct. 1, 1889.

LAND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Sacramento, Cal., September 12, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the Act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," J. P. Foulke, of Verdi, county of Washoe, State of Nevada, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. 1017, for the purchase of the W 1/4 of NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section No. 2, in Township No. 19 North, Range No. 17 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Sacramento City, Cal., on the 15th day of December, 1889.

He names as witnesses: R. Dean, of Sacramento City, Cal.; J. H. Roberts, of Sacramento City, Cal.; Wm. Elliott, of Verdi, Nevada; James Foxworth, of Verdi, Nevada.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of December, 1889.

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